

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.
TERMS.
DAILY PAPER \$5 A YEAR—TWO WEEKLY PAPER \$4 A YEAR—WEEKLY PAPER \$2 A YEAR.
Payable in Advance.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1847.
For President,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

The First Flashing of the Truth.
Below we give the New Orleans Picayune's account of the operations of Gen. Scott before the City of Mexico. It is from the faithful and diligent pen of one of its editors, Mr. George Wilkins Kendall.

The Government, last night, received dispatches from Mr. Treadwell, who states that the Commissioners had had two interviews and would have their last interview on the 30th of August.

Our readers will judge for themselves in reading Mr. Kendall's dispatches what chances there are of peace. For ourselves, we believe that we are further from peace than ever.

Attention is called to the fact, that it was Gen. Scott who asked for the Armistice and not Santa Anna. The terms of the armistice too will show that the enemy is far from being humbled, much less conquered.

A great deal of matter is crowded on to-day to make room for this interesting news.

(By J. C. Riddle and Co's Express)

BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY

CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO.

TWO AMERICAN VICTORIES.

THIRTEEN MEXICAN GENERALS

AND THREE EX-PRESIDENTS KILLED.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AMERICANS

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THREE THOUSAND MEXICANS CAPTURED.

GEN. SCOTT WOUNDED.

MEXICAN LOSS NEARLY THREE THOUSAND.

Major Mills and Fifteen American Officers Killed.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE MEXICANS. SCOTT ENCAPSULATED WITHIN TWO AND A HALF MILES OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES—NEGOTIATIONS WITH MR. TRIST FOR A PEACE COMMENCED.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst.

The U. S. steamship Mary Kingland, Capt. John Davis, arrived at an early hour this morning. By her we have received our letters from Mr. Kendall from the 23d to the 28th of August, all dated from Tacubaya. A courier dispatched by him on the 29th, with the first account of the battle fought on that day, was cut off.

From a map and plan of the battle-field before us, we note that they are called the battles of Contreras and Churubusco—so called from the names of the two towns.

The victories were decisive, but as far as we can judge from a hasty perusal of a portion of our letters, the proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott—probably at the suggestion of the British embassy. The report we have hitherto given that the city of Mexico was at our mercy, appears to have been unfounded.

Should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue, the enemy having a force of from fifteen to twenty men yet left. But the road appears to be completely open to us, and the city is only two and a half miles from our encampment.

Our victories have been purchased at a vast loss of valuable life, as will be seen by the following list—we will give a fuller one to-morrow. We see names of men at the loss of whom we weep; but all have their friends, and we make no distinctions.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Regulars.—Maj. Mills, 15th Infantry; Capt. Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 21st Dragoon; Capt. Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt. Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarley, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st Artillery, but attached to Gen. Caldwell's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery; Lieut. Rasky, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Goodman, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery.

Volunteers.—Lieut. Chandler, New York Regiment; Col. P. M. Butler, and Lieut. David Adams and W. R. Williams, of the South Carolina Regiment.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Regulars.—Col. Clarke, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Morgan, 15th Infantry; Major Van Buren, 3d Artillery; Capt. Wessells, 2d Infantry; Capt. McKee, 1st Artillery; Capt. Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quarley, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Irons, 1st Artillery, but attached to Gen. Caldwell's staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery; Lieut. Rasky, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Goodman, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery.

Volunteers.—Lieut. Chandler, New York Regiment; Col. P. M. Butler, and Lieut. David Adams and W. R. Williams, of the South Carolina Regiment.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the batteries again opened on General Worth's position at the hacienda near San Antonio, the shells crashing through the walls and filling the rooms with fragments of plaster and broken furniture. Shells also burst in the air over the building, and the pieces fell among the men stationed in the rear. It was the first time that the troops were obliged to gain shelter behind the building, but still did not give up the position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of Generals Pillow and Twiggs were ordered to march in the direction of Contreras, and by 1 in the afternoon were in plain sight of the city's batteries, and within range of the heavier guns.

The Bigelow of General P. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, while that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village to the right, with orders to gain the main road, and thus be enabled to cut off any reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant firing of cannon was opened upon the advance of General Smith, and soon the rifle was engaged in skirmishing with the pickets of the enemy and driving them in.

The 12 pound battery of Capt. Magruder was pushed forward with great effect, and soon the rocket and mortar batteries, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance Department. As soon as they could gain a position they opened upon the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were obliged to retire. Lieut. Callender, who was mortally wounded, while Lieut. Callender was severely wounded in both legs.

At 3 o'clock the Brigade of Gen. Caldwell was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements being sent on their way to the battle. General Pillow's brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith. The firing from the batteries of the enemy continued incessant, while from a hill just outside of the range of their guns, the spectacle was most grand and imposing.

At 4 o'clock General Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexican position, he ordered Gen. Smith's brigade from San Antonio—a part of Gen. Quitman's command—to the right to support Col. Riley and Caldwell, and prevent if possible a junction of the forces coming out from the city with those of Valencia. But few of the remnants of our troops could be seen from the hill, where we were posted, owing to the dense cloud of sharp rocks and stones, but no other sign of the enemy but was plainly visible.

The order of battle of Valencia was certainly most imposing—infinity were seen drawn up to support the batteries, while long lines of the enemy's cavalry were attached in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen repulsed by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in the rear of the enemy's works. Col. Harney was exceedingly anxious to see his cavalry to the scene of action, but it was deemed utterly impracticable.

The nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the great difficulty in finding the way across the precipitous, as the Mexicans term it—ground covered with sharp jagged rocks.

Until night had fairly closed in the fire from the enemy's batteries did not slacken—it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours. At 8 o'clock, Gen. Worth's division was ordered to march to the right, and in the midst of a hard rain which just commenced falling, Generals Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, wet and completely exhausted. It was impossible to move forward on the rough and exceedingly slippery ground on which they had been operating for nearly 12 hours.

Not anticipating the immense strength of the works of the enemy, or the almost insurmountable difficulty of reaching them, it had been at first thought that the battle would be a dash, and that the troops would be all comfortably quartered in San Antonio at night.

A large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets, in the midst of a pitiless rain, and on ground where they could not even stretch themselves out. Add to this, the prospect of the morning was gloomy, and the weather was so disagreeable that the stoutest hearted—the enemy could doubtless have reinforced and strengthened his works during the night, having every superiority in knowledge of the ground—add again to this that the men were weakened by long exertions, want of food, and chilled by the continuous rain, and it is not saying too much to say that the bivouac of the 19th of August was gloomy in the extreme.

Early on the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division—General's brigade—towards the scene of action at Contreras, to aid in the attack upon Valencia, for it was this position that was deemed the most important. From this position the enemy's batteries discharged cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a heavy rattling of musketry, and some even said that in the distance they had seen large masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the city, yet few dreamed that the batteries at Contreras had been so completely carried. Yet so it was, and the enemy's self, accompanied by Gen. Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Capt. Mason, with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed after a short but terrible struggle.

The attack upon his works was planned by Gen. Smith, and resulted in the capture of 15 pieces of artillery, some 1500 prisoners—among them Gen. Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas—all the ammunition and camp equipment, while the road along which those who escaped fled was strewn with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were taken prisoners. The number of wounded was undoubtedly far greater. I have no time now to enlarge on comment upon this well-planned and brilliant achievement, but reserving a more full description for some other time, must pass on to other exciting events.

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The battle began a general. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admirable position, and served with more than ordinary skill, while but few of our guns could be brought to bear.

The battery of Captain Frank Taylor, it is true, opened a well-directed fire upon Contreras, but to the extent that the troops were obliged to gain shelter behind the building, but still did not give up the position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of Generals Pillow and Twiggs were ordered to march in the direction of Contreras, and by 1 in the afternoon were in plain sight of the city's batteries, and within range of the heavier guns.

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The nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the great difficulty in finding the way across the precipitous, as the Mexicans term it—ground covered with sharp jagged rocks.

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15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 22d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
P. S. SMITH, Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
JONAS DE MARRA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIDANO.

A true copy of the original:
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Military Secretary to the General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S. A.,
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

Considered, approved, and ratified, with the express understanding that the word "supplies," as used the second time, without qualification in the seventh article of this military convention—American copy; shall be taken to mean (as in both the British and American armies) arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, subsistence (for men) and for animals, and in general all the wants of an army. That word "supplies" in the Mexican copy, is erroneously translated "viviers" instead of "vivandiers."

WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of the U. S. A.
[Translation.]

Ratified, suppressing the 9th article, and explaining the 1st, to the effect that the temporary peace of this armistice shall be observed in the capital and 28 leagues around it; and agreeing that the word supplies shall be translated vivandiers; and that it comprehend everything which the army may have needed, except arms and munitions.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF AMERICA,
Tacubaya, Aug. 24, 1847.

I accept and ratify the foregoing qualification added by the president general of the Mexican republic.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
A true copy of the original.
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Military secretary to the general-in-chief.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS.
In behalf of the Landed Interest—in two letters from the oldest Agricultural Editor in the Union.

LETTER I.
RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., 14th August, 1847.

To COL. A. G. SUMNER,
Editor of the South Carolina.

MY DEAR SIR: Your obliging favor of the 13th June, reached me but recently at the White Sulphur Springs. Since the 1st of that month I have been rambling in Maryland and Virginia, making observations as time and opportunity would permit, on their agriculture, as it came in view on the way—considering my position and duties to the agricultural public, it need hardly be said that I shall feel particularly indebted for any documents, such as you refer to, or remarks that you can send me on the subject of Agriculture and Education, indisputably two, among the most important of all public concerns; yet, strange to say, among the most neglected, so far as they depend for improvement on the action of government and the care of men of influence. Don't fail, I pray you, to send me the article on *poor culture*, for which there is at least a shadow of a promise in your letter, for although it may be from difference of climate, and other reasons, it may not be practised with the same economical results in the middle as in the southern States, it may yet be advantageously extended northward of its present line of cultivation, with conservative leaning on the land, and otherwise profitably—for, as I understand, this culture exercises the same meliorating effect on your rotations, that clover does with us, being in like manner too, favorably acted upon by Plaster of Paris.

As to the "FARMER'S LIBRARY," under my charge, of which you are pleased to express yourself so favorably, you will have perceived that the Editor's chief reliance now for any general and reliable reform in American husbandry, that shall result in a material increase of national wealth, except that which may be in correspondence merely with increase of population, is upon the enactment of such legislative measures, and the establishment of such institutions, as shall ensure to the rising generations of American cultivators, a more thorough knowledge of the principle of Agriculture! This, sir, should be the basis, and the end of every system designed for the education of those who are to live by the practice of that most important of all arts. Not only would the attractive, profit and glory of agriculture be greatly augmented by education, expressly directed to its advancement, but the prosperity, all other industrial interests which lean upon and sympathize with that fundamental pursuit, would be in like degree promoted—hence all classes are interested in its welfare.

Is it not amazing to see, judging, as we have a right to do, by the conduct of their Representatives, how slow are the planters and farmers of the United States in perceiving that science and specific instruction, can be made to do as much for the improvement of their art as they have done, and are doing, more and more, for perfecting the arts of navigation, manufactures, surgery and war? Behold how overpowering efficiency, scientific direction (provided for by the Representatives of the Landed Interest), has imparted to the spirit and physical force of our army and navy! See how, in another department of knowledge, science has enabled the mathematician to announce from his closet, with unhesitating confidence, to the astronomer of another country, that his calculations had revealed the existence of a hitherto undiscovered planet, which must be found if he would turn his glass in a particular direction! Behold how the more than gigantic power of steam, has made a plant in the hands of science, for the use and benefit of commerce, manufactures and other arts; and again, what science has done to advance the most influential of them all, the art of printing; and yet more wonderful, how it has commanded the power of electricity, for the diffusion of intelligence, with the speed of the lightning's flash, giving to the mind of man that faculty of ubiquity, and so lifting it yet higher above that of all creation besides, to a near approach and similitude to that of his Maker!

True, it must be admitted, that science and invention, have done much, too, for the agriculture, in the last fifty years, in some parts of Europe, and especially in Great Britain; but in what branches of industry, have they not effected still more? And now, let me ask, have the farmers of the agricultural resources, and inventors of machinery for their development and multiplication, been rewarded, all? Compare the fate of Whitney with that of Arkwright. Whitney, the American farmer's son—the inventor of the cotton gin, which has added, said Judge Johnson, "hundreds of millions to our national wealth," left to wear out his life and means in defending his invention against pirates; until, said the late Mr. Hopkin, a friend and counsellor, "after thirty years my head aches to recollect his narratives of new trials, fresh disappointments, and accumulated wrongs." On the other hand, Arkwright, the English barber's boy, inventor of the spinning jenny, (which, but for the gin would never have been called for) died with the title of Sir Richard Arkwright, and a fortune of \$2,500,000! And again—what have the great and powerful States of New York or Virginia, or the Government, or agriculturists of the Union, done for Buel or Ruffin, two most prominent leaders in the career of agricultural progress? What has the great and proud and boastful "Empire State" done, even for the memory of one whose labors tended to lift the business of agriculture from being regarded as a work of brute force, to the dignity of an intellectual calling? What has Virginia done in honor or recompense of him, who by his researches, and exposition of the action and value of a manure, embedded in a thousand exhausted estates, has pointed out the means of restoring them, and added hundreds of thousands of bushels to her impoverished granaries? On the other hand, see, in England, the friends of another's industry, rewarding Golden Ageing in favor of "free trade," aided by the press, a compliment of four or five hundred thousand dollars! What notice, permit me to enquire, will the people, or the public councils of the South, take of a man who has lately fallen in their midst, and in the midst of his usefulness—the lamented Canak?—of whom any State might be proud, and whose scientific writings were doing more to fertilize the earth, and benefit mankind, than all the christian blood that will ever be shed on fields of battle, in the name of God and Liberty.

As to the "FARMER'S LIBRARY," for which you are pleased to declare your preference, (without pretending for it, any such distinction,) it would be passing strange, were it not such an one as ought to be placed, for study, in the hands of every one who is destined for his own or other's account, to have the direction and management of agricultural labor and capital. What, sir—I may be excused, after thirty years of unremitted devotion to this great and neglected concern, for asking the question—what are the guarantees to the public, that in this work may be found the most recent and best lights that science and experience can throw on the principles of agricultural economy; and that hence it should be placed in the hands of all, and more especially the young men of the country, who have the ambition to rise in their profession above the level of mere day laborers, and to pursue their ends with the pride and security which accompany a knowledge of the appropriate means? Allow me to answer, with the cognizance of some facts that none other may possess, that the Editor of the Farmer's Library was reared in the country, conversant with and participating in the operations of a Maryland farm of 700 acres, on which were combined in a remarkable manner, every variety of culture and staple, with that of various manufactures; as of flour, leather, and a smithery, together with all the arrangements and appliances breeding improved domestic animals of all sorts. There, too, were first introduced, or invented and used, all the new implements and processes, and vegetables and manures, brought into vogue at that period. Along with such opportunities of personal and practical observation, at a time of life when the mind is perhaps the most inquisitive and acquisitive, the Editor of the Farmer's Library may claim to have inherited that overruling partiality for the general subject, which led the proprietor of that estate, the late Frederick Skinner, of Calvert county, to devote every newspaper essay and pamphlet on agriculture that came in his way; and being thus imbued with his father's thirst for all that could enlighten his pursuit, as soon afterwards as, by the partiality of the truly illustrious Madison, and his patriotic successor, he was confined to the discharge of various important trusts, in a large populous city; he sought a channel for the indulgence of his early and steadfast predilections, by the establishment, at his own cost, of the first, and now the oldest, and one of the ablest agricultural journals in this country. Through that (the old Baltimore Farmer) he distributed throughout the country, for ten years or more, the best information then extant on the various branches of agricultural industry; but that information, valuable as it was, when brought to light, far from constituting the science of agriculture, considered rather of a mass of facts, which it has been, and is the business of science to generalize, thence deduce the principles on which they depend, and on the knowledge of which, after all, agriculturists must rely for anything like certainty, in the production of certain results. It would not, indeed, be easy, even at this day, to designate many results of value, brought to light by the stereotyped devices of our agricultural societies, that were not, in like manner elicited, and in that journal recorded, at that period. Rich land, and abundant manure, and high feeding, and large breeders, made then, as may be there seen, as heavy crops and as fat animals—as prancing stallions, mules as tall, and geldings as well gaited, as now. Even of Guano, and of the Alpaca sheep of Peru, about both of which so much has lately been re-written, full accounts will be found in that journal twenty years ago. Of the guano, whereof millions of tons have lately been imported into England, with increasing evidence of its good effects, full analyses and descriptions were given of its value and uses in Peru, and the substance itself distributed on the Eastern and Western shores of the Chesapeake, by the Editor of the Farmer's Library, twenty years ago; and as for the Alpaca sheep, portraits and sketches of the natural history of that, and of other sheep of Peru, the Llama, the Huacana, and the Vicuna, may there be found, as authentic and satisfactory as in any subsequent memoirs.

(To be continued.)
Supersession of General Taylor. The New Orleans Picayune will think it quite probable that General Taylor will return to the United States at an early day, but learns with astonishment, that in such an event, the government, (Mr. Polk) will replace him by a General now in this city, a man who, the Picayune thinks, has quite an enough to do to manage the business of his department. Pray, who is he?

NOTICE!!
The undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons, that for their convenience, and the public in general, he has removed his establishment to a capacious room 8, of the Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, where he will always be found early and late, ready to attend to those who may favor him with a call. He differs himself from the rest, inasmuch as he has in his possession, that he stands No. 1 in the art of Hair Dressing and Shaving, and would invite those who are not apprised of his skill to give him a trial, being convinced that from the facility and rapidity manifested in the operation, that they will come again. His establishment is found neat and comfortable in his Establishment, and he will ensure a clean towel to each individual. Having a large family to support, a share of public patronage is earnestly solicited. M. DUBANT.
sep 15 f

AT ODD-FELLOWS HALL.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!
THE WASHINGTON EUTERPEANS
Messrs. J. F. HODGSON,
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R. J. H. HANDY,
ROBERT BALL,
have returned from a Northern tour, where they have met with the most flattering success, and purpose giving THREE CONCERTS, on
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, commencing this (MONDAY) Evening, Sept. 14, when they will introduce a choice selection of
Vocal and Instrumental Pieces.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
Dress at 7 o'clock, concert to commence at 8.
For particulars, &c., see small bills. sep 13—3t